Oxford Democrat.

No. 16, Volume 7, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, August 24, 1847. Old Series, No. 26, Volume 16.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

C. W. Elliott,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement.—A reasonable deduction will be made for payment in advance.

Book and Job Printing

PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

From the Baltimore Patriot

A BIRTHDAY CONFAB WITH OLD FATHER TIME. JULY 20th, 1847.

Old Father Time, this morning,
Stood raping at my door:—
I want your tally, boy, said he,
To make another score.
Another score! how so good man?
You are mistaken surely;
'T is scarce a month—not half a year,
I 'm sure, since your last visit here;—
I answered quite demurely.

Hand out the tally, boy, said he,
With face of sturdy Roman:
There 's no mistake, another score:—
Come, come!—Time waits for no man!
I sought the talley;—notch by notch,
I counted as I brought it:
What! two score years—why, here 's ten more,
And *three*—and now he 'd make it *four!*
My gracious! who 'd thought it?

Come, come, old man, said I, beware!
How you stir up my bile;—
There are too many notches here—
You 've used a double file!
At which, old Grey Beard stood erect,
And firmly thus replied:—
The scores are right, for one by one,
I marked them as each round was run;—
My scoring never lied!

Well, well, said I, it does appear
To sadly strange for truth:—
So many years! 'T is not a year
Since I was quite a youth!
And then, again, your latter years
Are very short of measure;
I well remember when they were
As long as now ten of them are:—
You marked them quite at leisure.

How very strange! With all but you
Age clogs the heels, and badly
Stiffens the joints and sinews, too,
And makes one totter sadly:—
Not so with you—you ne'er complain
Of stiffness, pain or tight boot,
But all restraints of age disdain,
And run and run and run again—
A very Lady Lightfoot.

But here 's the tally—make the score—
Take care you mark but one;
Ere long I expect you 'll make your mark
Before the round is run!
Beware! said he. If treated thus,
So unlike a friend or brother,
I may refrain—I have my fears—
For calling here in future years—
And may never score another.

With kindly heart and tender care,
I 've come to you each year:
Have saved you oft from sad despair,
And dried up many a tear.
But since you treat me thus—far worse
Than you 'd dare to treat a titheman—
Perhaps 't were well—I 'll think it o'er—
The next time I should make a score,
I 'll send my faithful *Scythe man!*

THE STORY TELLER.

From Hewitt's *Journal.*

The Canker and its Cure.

BY SILVERPEN.

Baron Thrasham was one of the very wisest and profoundest lawyers on the judicial bench; to say nothing of his extraordinary research amidst such ethic doctrine as relates to the origin of evil; to say nothing that these doctrines were always stated by him so precisely and logically, that the minutest link in his chain of causation never showed a flaw; to say nothing that he had espied the very topmost bough of the goodly tree of sin; and dug down (in his own opinion) nearer to its far hidden and obscure root than any other man; to say nothing of these things, he so viewed all reformatory law for crime as twaddle from the human school of philosophy, that had he his own stern will, every statute and every law against the criminal should have been burnt, and replaced by those two very tangible and summary processes for curing evil—the halter and the gibbet.

Thirteen years ago this very next lent term, the baron had gone a circuit to the north. His old clerk Lednot had gone a circuit too, and old Joe Bottle, who had prided himself upon having been the judge's servant forty-two years, had taken coach that very morning to visit some country relative. None were left in the old dull house of the old dull squire, but the maid of all-work, and the cook, and the house-keeper, summed up in the person Becky; for the judge had neither a grand house, a grand equipage, (for an old jobbing coach had taken him down to Westminister, and on circuit for the last twenty years,) not many servants; but simply a very grand library, every book in which—according to the fully united opinions of Rednot, Bottle, and Becky—he knew by heart; from its first letter to its colophon, excepting certain books on a certain right-hand shelf of the large book case; at which he had been seen to smile so satirically and so often, that they were supposed to contain opinions not worth a farthing to the great mintage of the judge's mind but were doubtless simple, irreverent and untrue.

Be this as it may—upon this certain morning, Becky, whose simple heart knew no bounds in its reverence and duty to her stern master, was busy in the library, when her ear was caught by the low voice of a child outside the area rails.—She had at that moment lifted up from the library table an old-fashioned massive silver inkstand, and turning round saw that is was a wretched, sharp-faced child, who probably attracted by her cap, as seen above the window-blinds, had stopped to beg. Her kindly thoughts in a moment were traveling fast between the two pence in her pocket, and the hot roll left in the oven from Joe's breakfast, when the postman's rap was heard at the hall door. It was a letter from her master, Becky was sure, and all in an anxious tremor—for Thrashem wrote but seldom, when from home, and then only on some urgent point—she hurried breathlessly to answer the door, with the duster and inkstand yet in her hand. Recognizing her master's stiff straight characters on the letter, and as the postage was to pay, she, in the anxious absence of the moment, set down the duster and the inkstand on the step; while she dived down for the purse into the hidden mysteries of her capacious pocket. The postman was leaning carelessly on the area railing looking down the street; and when she had stepped to him, giving him the money and come back, the inkstand was gone, the silver inkstand that the judge prized so highly! In the first moment of doubt and astonishment, she knew not what to think; but recollecting the keen-faced child, who but the instant before had been in sight, she hurried from the door, and looking down the street, and calling upon the post man to follow her, she saw the child running forward with breathless speed. The post-man's quick step was however, a match; he seized upon the thief just as she had thrust the inkstand beneath the ragged strip of shawl that hung about a girl a year or two older than herself. To half cry was Becky's first impulse when the inkstand was sound and safe; to tremble at the bare thought of the judge's stern displeasure, had it been lost; to almost sink in heart at the idea of one doubt upon her long-tried honesty, all those for an instant were paramount; but all sunk into mere nothingness, or rather were merged into one feeling of womanly and simple mercy, when she glanced down upon the child's upturned face of terror, hunger and pain.

"You ———" continued the postman.

"Had no wittles," spoke the child suddenly.

These words robbed the heart of the judge's honest servant of its touch of anger. She said something about letting the child go, but too late. A crowd had collected, a policeman stepped in, and the thief in a few minutes was locked safe in the station house.

It was a sorrowful night, that, in the compassionate heart of Becky; though her fire was bright, her tea good, and even the barber from a little street hard by, had stepped in to talk the matter over with her. And she was still more sad the next day, when in her best gown she courteseyed to the magistrate of the the police court, and saw the child in the dock, more haggard and pale. The case was fully proved.—"My good woman," spoke the magistrate in his kindest voice, "I know your master would prosecute this case to the fullest extent of the law, but to what end? Here is a child seven years old or thereabout, without a home, without one human friend, and, great God! apparently without a name; the scum and refuse of the city streets whilst yet a baby. If I send her to prison she will probably come out more confirmed in precocious wickedness; or if sent back into the streets, but to starvation or something still more horrible; incipient prostitution. But were there some one to save by teaching and—"

Becky, the great judge's poor servant, looked here at the magistrate, and then at the criminal child, "Please sir," and the sympathy of our divinest nature justified itself. "I've fifty-seven pounds sixteen and sixpence in the saving's bank, and that Mr Rednot has the receipt of, and just two sovereigns more in the spice box—so if a little schooling might—"

"Might do more than the prison, or the law can do—turn guiltless sin into good, and if with work—"

"Yes, yes," interrupted Becky, pleased with the magistrate's manner, and interpreting the matter in her own way; "if she were to turn out tidy, and I could keep the thing from master's ear, why I could teach her how to roast, and bake, and set his room to rights and—"

"And if you should succeed in half," chimed in the magistrate, "you'd show yourself to be a profounder lawyer than either I who set upon this bench, or your master, a baron of the exchequer. He who cures vice is greater than he who punishes it."

Becky did not understand half of this, only this much, that nobody could be so great as the judge, her master; so courtesing less respectfully than she otherwise would have done, she waited for the child to be released from the dock threw a large silk handkerchief from her pocket across its shoulders, that it might look less like a vagrant, and then reverting back to the due disposal of the two pounds in the spice-box, she took the child's hand, and made her way to the club outside the door, followed by the wondering and ejaculating barber.

To wash the child well by the kitchen fire, to bake a cake for tea, to invite the barber thereunto, to reach the child a little pictured cup from the closet's topmost shelf, were matters of course with Becky; and much did she ejaculate, and more did the barber, as, between the ravenously eaten cake and the sweetened tea, the precocious, willful, neglectful intellect of crime to of its narrow hell of human life: which is believed was Heaven? Long was the talk of the barber and Becky whilst the babyhood of crime, not disowned by nature, nestled to its rest; and as Mr. Bottle was of a nervious temperament, and much given to count his spoons and forks, and make particular enquiries after his master's gold spectacles, it was judged wise to keep the truth from him, at least for the present: and moreover, as the police report would be sure to appear in the "Times" of the morrow, it would be advisable (though a sad sin in the eyes of Becky) not to post that paper, so that chance might lie of the matter escaping Threshem's keen notice. It unfortunately did, beyond a mere report by word; but in her strongest trunk Becky hoarded up that paper.

It was necessary to give the child a name before Mr. Bottle came back. The barber suggested many good ones; none, however, pleasant to the ear of Becky. But when in some few days the child's young face began to look up gratefully into her own, the thought struck Becky, that the great oil painting over the library fire place, was the judge's mother, and that her christian name had been Alice. 'And might it not be beautiful,' said Becky to herself, 'if she would turn out a good child, and come up to such grand things as to mend the dear master's shirt, or to cook him an omelet as brown as I do? Might it not be beautiful to hear that name he loves so well, called softly up and down the house?" So giving her question an affirmative answer, Becky called the child Alice.

To say that the seven years teaching of sin was absolved at once, would be an injustice to the great teacher—nature. But peculations from closets, and drawers, and jars grew less and less before the continual of good; the memory of vice faded like a shadow in the broadening sun; and Alice, the unknown spawn of the beggar's lodging house, became a favorite with old Joe, took and thrived by honest Becky's teachings, and even at last becoming noticed by Mr. Rednot, drew upon his learning many ways.

Years passed on, and Alice was seventeen.—Never had the judge seen her;—never heard of her. He had lived forty years in the house, yet never trod his own kitchen floor. Becky grew feeble; and the stern old man at last noticing it, rang her up, one night into the library. He spoke kindly, placed her a chair, and said she must have help. Beck's heart faltered—the secret of many years was on her tongue.

"I was afraid you would be angury, but I've long been obliged to have———"

"Whom?"

"One who can cook your omelet beautifully; set a frill on your shirt, and always place your room as well as I do—"Alice."

The old man looked up at the picture; his heart grew merciful at that name. He rung the bell, he said a word or two, and Alice—the bud, the spawn of iniquity—the atom of the foulest city streets that society crushes, and that he in his great wisdom, disowned all regeneration for, save the gallows—stood before him in her beauty and her usefulness. The magistrate said right, "Nobler is it to teach good to crime than to tread is under foot." The heart of the poor servant had solved the great enigma of social wrong and social progress, in a more practical way than the wisdom of the scholar and the judge—for teach but ignorance, and we evil diminish.

That night the old man smiled less upon these old books; he took them down; he read them; and Alice from that hour flitted around him in her usual, humble duties, and surpassed poor Becky because she had been taught. Becky soon after this fell ill, and on her dying bed told the old man of that, theft; how the pity of her heart had made her save—and Alice was the fruits! "She, sir, who is so very good and waits so gently on you. Be good to her—"

"I will—take a lesson from you, Becky, that shall not make only the law, but my own heart better."

Those great books of the great jurist are no longer smiled upon. The retired judge will bequeath his great wealth to put their spirits into action; and with Alice in her humble duties flitting round him devises plans for the better bearing out the great progress question of reformatory law; and no longer ending his chain of ethic causatives by the gallows, set his hand to those great principles,—that crime and ignorance, and that to save and lead this ignorance towards good, is a service that approximates the human actor towards his divine Creator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PAY THE PRINTER.

If ye are honest, honorable men,
Go ye and ☞ Pay the Printer.

My hearers,—There are many seeming trifles in this world which we are apt to overlook on account of their unimportance, the neglect of which, has plunged thousands in the deepest mire of misery, and sunk their characters into inextricable degradation. Among these trifles, that of neglecting to pay one's honest debts, is the most common; and attended with the worst consequences. It takes off all the silken furze of the fine thread of feeling; creates a sort of misanthropic coldness about the heart; skims off the *cream* that chances to rise on the milk of generosity, and makes man look as savagely upon his brother man as does a dog upon one of his own species, while engaged in the gratifying employment of eating his master's dinner. I have always observed that he who owes a man a dollar, is sure to owe him a grudge; and he is always more ready to pay compound interest on the latter than on the former. Oh, my friends, to be over head and ears in love is as bad a predicament as a person ought ever to be in; but to be so deeply in debt, that you can't sleep of nights, without being haunted by the ghost of some impatient creditor, is enough to give a man the hydrophobia; make him bite a wheelbarrow; cause it to run mad, and create a general consternation among the lamp posts.

My dear friends, the debt that sits the heaviest on the conscience of a mortal—provided he has one—is the debt due the printer. It presses upon one's bosom more than midnight galls; soul-frets and chafes every enobling sentiment, squeezes all the juice of fraternal sympathy from the heart, and leaves it drier than the surface of a roast potatoe. A man who wrongs a printer can never expect to enjoy comfort in this world and may well have doubts of finding happiness in any other. He will be sure to go down to the grave ere Time shall have bedecked his brow with the silvery blossoms of age; and the green leaves of hope will fall before the bud of enjoyment has expanded. It is true, mushroons of peace may spring up during the short night of forgetfulness; but they will all wither beneath the scorching sun of remorse. How can you, my friends ever have the wickedness to cheat the printer, when he labors all the day in doing-good for you? With the keys of magic as it were he has opened the ironed cased doors of human understanding; dispelled the dark ignorance, and lit up knowledge and wisdom.—Mighty engine! the press, surrounded by a halo of glory, extends its effulgencies all over the broad empire of the mind, illuminating the darkest avenues of the heart, and yet the *printer*—the man who toils at the lever of his soul enlightening instrument—is often robbed of his hard earned bread by those whom he has delivered from mental bondage, and placed in a paradise, to laugh and grow fat upon the fruits of his labor.

Oh, you ungrateful sinners! if you have hearts softened with the dew of mercy, instead of gizzards filled with gravels, take heed what I say unto you. If there be one among you in this congregation whose account is not settled with the printer; go and adjust it immediately; and be able to hold your head up in society, like the giant; be respected by the wise and good; free from the tortures of guilty conscience; the mortification of repeated duns; and escape falling into the clutches of those licensed thieves, the lawyers. If you are honest and honorable men, you will go forthwith and pay the printer. You will not wait for the morrow, because there is no to-morrow; it is a visionary receptacle for the redeemed promises; an addled egg in the great nest of the future, the debtor's hope, and the creditor's curse. If you are dishonest, low-minded sons of Satan, I don't suppose you will ever pay the printer, as you have no reputation to cultivate. But let me tell you, my friends, that if you don't do it, your path to the tomb will be strewn with thorns; you will have to gather your daily food from the brambles; your children die with the dysentary—yourselves never enjoy the blessing of health. I once called upon a sick person, whom the doctor said had made his peace with his Maker (?) He said he thought he had squared. I enquired if he had forgiven his enemies. He replied yes. I then asked him if he had made his peace with the printer. He hesitated for a moment, and then said, he believed he owed him something like two dollars and fifty cents, which he desired to have paid before he bid farewell to the world. His desire was immediately gratified, and from that moment he became convalescent; he is now living in the enjoyment of peace with his own conscience, his God and the world. Let this be an example for you, my friends. Patronize the printer, take the papers, pay for them in advance, and your days will be long on earth and overflowing with the honey of happiness—So mote it be. Dow, Jr.

Who is happy? He who loves every body.

DIVERSITY OF FEATURES.

It is a proof of the wisdom of God, that, although the bodies of men are conformed to each other in their essential parts, yet there is so great a difference in their external appearance that they may be easily and infallibly distinguished. Among so many millions of men there are not two perfectly alike. Each has something peculiar which distinguishes him from all others, either in face, voice or manner of speaking.—The variety in face is the more astonishing because the parts which compose the human face are few in number, and are disposed in every person according to the same plan. If all things had been produced by blind chance, the face of men must as nearly resemble each other as eggs laid by the same bird, balls cast in the same mould, or drops of water from the same bucket. But this is not the case; we must admire the infinite wisdom of the Creator, which, in diversifying the features of the face in so admirable a manner, has evidently the happiness of man in view. For, if they resembled each other perfectly, so that they could not be distinguished each from each, it would occasion an infinity of inconveniences, mistakes, and deceptions in society. No man could ever be sure of his life nor of the possession of his property. Thieves and cut-throats would run no risk of being discovered if they could not be known again by the features of the face or the sound of their voice. Adultery, theft, and other crimes would go unpunished, because the guilty could scarcely ever be discerned. We should be every moment exposed to the malice of wicked and envious men; and could not guard against an infinity of mistakes frauds and misdemeanors. And what uncertainty would there be in judiciary proceedings, in sales, transfers, bargains and commerce. What confusion in commerce! What frauds on liberty in respect to witnesses! Finally, the uniformity and perfect similitude of faces would deprive human society of great part of its charms and considerably diminish the pleasure which men find in conversing with each other.

The variety of features constitutes a part of the plan of Divine government, and is a striking proof of the tender care of God towards us; for it is manifest that not only the general structure of the body, but also the disposition of its peculiar parts, have been excuted with the greatest wisdom. Every where we behold variety connected with uniformity, whence result the proportion and beauty of the human body. Let all who consider this subject admire the wise arrangements of the great Creator.—*Sturn's Reflections.*

MARSHAL GROUCHY. This distinguished officer, one of the twelve Marshals of France, died lately at St. Eteinne, on the Loire, at the advanced age of ninety four. The loss of the battle of Waterloo has always been attributed to Marshal Grouchy, he having permited Blucher with his Prussians, to reinforce Wellington, when it is belived he could have held in check until the day was decided. Grouchy was obliged to leave his native country, and remained here until the downfall of the "Great Captain" was complete, and the Bourbon dynasty was once more supreme in la belle France. The Marshall was well known in this city, and there are no doubt, many ladies and gentlemen living among us, who considered themselves honored by his acquaintance, as he was, when in Philadelphia, the "lion" of the day, and the wealthy were lavish in the bestowment of their hospitalities upon the distinguised stranger. He was, by all accounts, the very bean ideal of a French gentleman. Phil. Chron.

Which is the Most Perfect Popular Government?

'That,' said Bias, 'where the laws have no superior.'

'That,' said Thales, 'where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor.'

'That,' said Anacharsis, the Scythian, 'where virtue is honored and vice detested.'

'That,' said Pittacus, 'whose dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous, and never upon the base.'

'That,' said Cleopolus, 'where the citizens fear blame more than punishment.'

'That,' said Chilo, where the laws are regarded more than the orators.'

'That,' said Solon, 'where any injury done to the meanest subject, is an insult to the whole community.'

'But,' said the wisest of them all, "that is the most perfect government, where the earth is not monopolized by the few to the injury of the many and where labor, receiving a just remuneration for its toil, is guarantied to all. In that government you will find neither misery, nor crime, nor poverty.'

Crime in China is said at the present time to pass all precedent. The Repository, received by a late arrival from China, says—

"Twelve hundred Chinese criminals are said to have been beheaded in Canton during the past year, and many thousands are now in prison. Since the opening of the seals of the provincial officers on the 5th, the work of decapitation has been renewed. Causes are in operation among the Chinese that must year after year continue to swell the tide of evil and hasten on some—it is hard to say what—dreadful calamity."

MECHANIC'S WIVES. Speaking of the middle ranks of life, a good writer observes: 'There we behold woman in all her glory, not a doll to carry silks and jewels, not a puppet to be flattered by profane adorations, reverenced to day, discarded to-morrow, always jostled out of place which nature and society would assign her, by sensuality or by contempt; admired, but not respected; desired, but not esteemed; ruling by passion, not affection; impairing her weakness not her constancy to the sex she would exalt; the source and mirror of vanity: we see her a wife partaking the cares and cheering the anxiety of a husband, dividing his toils by her domestic diligence, spreading cheerfulness around her for his sake, sharing the decent refinements of the world without being vain of them—finding all her happiness in the man she loves. As a mother, we find her the affectionate, the ardent instructress of the children whom she has tended from their infancy, training them up to thought and virtue, to piety and benevolence; addressing them as rational beings, and preparing them to become men and women in their turn. Mechanic's daughters make the best wives in the world.

GLUE MADE WATER-PROOF. A correspondent informs us that he has succeeded in making a glue perfectly water-proof; and having the property of drying almost immediately after its application. His method, we learn, is first to immerse common glue in cold water until it becomes perfectly soft, but yet retaining its original form; after which it is to be dissolved in common raw linseed oil, assisted by a gentle heat, until it becomes entirely taken up by the latter, when it may be applied to substances for adhesion to each other, in the way common glue is usually applied. It dries almost immediately and water will exert no action on it. It is unnecessary to say for how many valuable purposes in the arts this article may be used. For cabinet makers it is important, as mahogany veneers, when glued by this substance, will never fall off by exposure to a moist atmosphere. In ship-building it will probably answer a valuable purpose, as it has infinitely more tenacity than common glue, and becomes impervious to water.

METHOD OF CLEANING PICTURES. To clean old pictures painted in oil colors, wash them well with a sponge dipped in warm beer; let them become very dry, and then wash them with liquor of the finest gum-dragon, steeped or dissolved in fair water; never use blue starch which tarnishes and eats out the coloring, or white of eggs, which casts thick varnish over the picture, and only mends bad ones, by concealing the faults of the coloring.

A READY RULE FOR FARMERS MADE READIER. A "quarter of wheat" is an English measure of eight standard bushels—so if you see wheat quoted at 56 shillings it is 7 shillings a bushel. A shilling is 22 1-2 cents; multiply by 7 and you have $1 57 1-2 per bushel.

FIRST-RATE PASTE. Next to scissors, paste is an invaluable editorial assistant. As we prefer, says the North American, the first sharp, and the other sweet and pure, we look upon some scientific philanthropist who promulgates a new recipe for paste, as a Godfrey, a Franklin, a Fulton, a Davy or a Morse. "You all do know," as Mark Anthony said, that when paste is made in the ordinary manner, it soon becomes mouldy, and by fermenting in warm weather, looses its sticking power. To make some to keep, dissolve an ounce of alum in a quart of warm water, when cold, add as much flour as will make it the consistence of cream; then strew in it as much powdered rosin as will stand on a shilling, and two or three cloves; boil it to a consistence, stirring all the time. It will keep for 12 months, and when dry may be softened with water. Think of this, ye who have a paste pot under your nose from one year's end to the other; think of the flavor of cloves perfuming your room, instead of the villainous odors from the fermented rye flour.

☞ PORTABLE MILK. M. Dirchoff, the Russian chemist, who some time since discovered the process of making starch into sugar, has also made several experiments upon milk: the result of which he has arrived at is curious. He is said to have found a mode of keeping milk for any definite space of time. The process of preserving is this: he causes new milk to be evaporated over a slow fire, until it is reduced to a powder. This powder is then put into a bottle, which is hermetically sealed. When the milk is wanted for use, it is only necessary to dissolve some of the powder in a reasonable quantity of water, and the mixture will have all the qualities as well as the taste of milk.

☞ Human knowledge is a proud pillar, but it is built in the midst of a desert of ignorance, and those who have ascended the highest, have gained a more extended view of the waste.

Life, says the N. O. Delta, is like a bottle of champagne—unless enjoyed in the bright and sparkling season of youth its pleasures effervesce and its dull, monotonous course becomes flat, stale and unprofitable.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The steamship Cambria arrived at her berth at East Boston about 5 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday making her passage from Liverpool in just fourteen days. She brings 103 passengers from Liverpool to Boston 5 to Halifax, and 18 from Halifax to Boston.

The Cambria left the French steamer Missouri at Halifax, put in for coal. The mail agent of the Missouri, with despatches, came in the Cambria to Boston.

The Missouri was first boarded by a revenue cutter, and supplied with a chart: and afterwards a schooner fell in with her and furnished her with coal, with which she succeeded in reaching Halifax, having burnt all her spare spars prior to meeting the schooner.

Breadstuffs have had another fall, and are quoted at from 27s. to 27s. 6d,

The harvest in the empire of Morocco is ended, and the produce has been so abundant that corn has fallen to one-half of the price at which it was previously sold.

On Monday 115 ships entered the port of London, the whole of which were, with a few trifling exceptions, either partially or wholly laden with grain and provision.

The accounts of the harvest received in Paris from all the departments of France, and from Spain, Portugal, Italy and Africa, are of the most favorable description.

Cotton remains firm at about the former quoted rates.

Very little change has taken place in the money market during the fortnight. The rates of discount on first class paper have changed from 5 1-4 to 5 1-2 per cent.

The elections are the almost engrossing subject in the political world.

Chas. Wilmer's European Mail says:

Up to last night there were 222 liberals, 70 Peelites, 75 protectionists, and 145 conservative members officially returned for the various cities and boroughs.

The Ocean Monarch arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult, in 24 days from Boston.

The Caledonia, thence 11th July, arrived out at Liverpool in 11 1-2 days.

The steamship Great Britain has been raised two and a half feet, and there is a fair prospect of again restoring her to her element.

The Reliance from Boston, and the James, New York, relief ships, have arrived at their destination.

An entertainment has been given to Com. De Key, and other officers of the Macedonian, by Mr. Murphy, U. S. Consul at Cork.

Parliament was prorogued on the 23d July.—The Queen, in her speech, congratulates the Parliament that the measures in concert with the French, which have been taken for the pacification of Portugal, have been attended with success.

On the 20th July a motion of Mr. Brotherton was carried, for a copy of the letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, acknowledging the donations in food and money of the Legislature and citizens of the United States of America for the relief of the famine in Ireland. It was stated in connection with the motion that one committee in America had raised a sum of not less than £109,000, and another of £60,000

The following summary of commercial intelligence is from Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

The uninterrupted fineness of the weather during the last fortnight still hold out the assurance that our harvest of grain will be a full average one. From all quarters of Europe there is also a general concurrent opinion that the yield will be abundant in the chief grain-producing spots. On the 19th May the price of best American Flour in Liverpool was 48s to 49s. Yesterday a considerable sale took place of the same description of Flour at 27s. to 27s. 6d. The highest market price of best wheat at Mark-lane on Monday the 2d, when a further reduction again took place of from 8s. to 10s per quarter below the currency of the previous Monday, was 70s per quarter. Considerable supplies were brought to market, and sales were with the greatest difficulty effected. We are of opinion that, however abundant the harvest may prove, the stocks in Europe being so exhausted, and the decreased supply of potatoes, whether arising from a deminished cultivation, or from their deteriora ted quality, requiring a large importation to make up the deficiency that prices of grain will towards the close of the year, after inevitable fluctuations, still be maintained at a furthur, cost of production. At this moment, however, the market is in a state of great depression. With regard to the potatoe crop, although it may be admitted that partial failures may have taken place, we still entertain the opinion that in general throughout England and Ireland the crop has not suffered

For Cured Provisions of almost all descriptions there is a steady demand. The delivery of both Irish and foreign Butter has been large and prices are firm at the quotations now given. The Bacon market is bare of supplies of prime descriptions. The continued supplies of American, both at Liverpool and London, is very seasonable.

The state of trade in the manufacturing districts, is on the whole, of a satisfactory character.

The "short time" system, as it has been termed, is gradually decreasing, and both in the cotton and woolen districts more extensive orders from abroad are coming forward. This gratifying fact of the encouraging prospects before us in consequence of the state of the crops, warrants us to anticipate, ere long, a good and prosperous trade in both cotton and woolen fabrics.

The Wool Circular of Messrs. Hughes & Ronal contains the following:—"There has been nearly an average business done this month in Foreign Wools, and any falling off is more owing to the market being ill supplied than any other cause, as the demand has been good for all the useful qualities. We cannot quote any improvement in prices, but they are very firm, and, for the present, we look for no change one way or the other."

The English residents at Shanghai have resolved to erect a church, which will be the first protestant place of worship ever built within the dominions of the Emperor of China.

The Government have proposed to the Court of Directors, the Earl of Dalhousie as Governor General of India, and Sir Henry Pottinger as Governor of Madras.

Sir Henry Smith, the Hero of Aliwal, succeeds Sir H. Pottinger at the Cape.

A vessel from New York has arrived at London with 91,400 cattle bones. We are no aware that any previous importation of that article from that quarter has ever before taken place.

The Peers of France have completed their vindication of the law against the corruptor of M. Teste, M. Pellapra, who has been condemned to the payment of a fine of 10,000 francs and the forfeiture of his civil rights.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 24, 1847.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

Election.....Monday, September 13.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

John W. Dana.

Oxford Senatorial and County Conventions.

The proceedings of these Conventions are published below. It will be seen by a glance at these proceedings that the several towns composing the 14th Senatorial District and Oxford County were very fully represented, but one or two failing to send Delegates.

OXFORD SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Delegates from the several Towns and Plantations composing the 14th Senatorial District assembled in Convention at the Court House in Paris, agreeable to previous notice, Aug. 19th, 1847.

JOHN REED, ESQ., of Roxbury was chosen President, and T. H. BROWN, of Paris, Secretary.

Voted, to raise a Committee of seven, consisting of Fly of Denmark, Walton of Mexico, McKenney of Turner, Thompson of Canton, Bolster of Rumford, Whitman of Woodstock, and Jennings of Livermore, to receive and examine credentials, and report what names are entitled to seats in this Convention.

The Committee having attended to that duty made the following Report:

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Albany—Samuel Brown, Franklin Cross.
Andover—E. L. Poor, James F. Bragg.
Andover N. Surplus—J. Morse, Jr.
Bethel—M. Mason, J. Cross, J. Blake, G. A. Hastings.
Buckfield—S. Spaulding, J. Hussey, Jr., D. Farrar, S. F. Marble.
Brownfield—John Quint, B. W. Rieker, J. Marston.
Byron—Jonas Green.
Canton—Wm. Thompson, D. S. Wilson, H. Austin.
Denmark—Wm. Pingree, S. Fly, P. G. Chase.
Dixfield—T. J. Cox, Peter Austin, A. Holman.
Fryeburg—S. H. Chase, S. Gordon, S. C. Wiley.
Franklin Plantation—G. Andrews.
Fryeburg Academy Pl.—E. P. Maines.
Gilead—Wm. Potter.
Greenwood—Wm. Noyes, A. Hobbs, J. Flint, Jr.
Hartford—Uriah Proctor, E. Fuller, G. Hayford, Jr.
Hebron—E. Taylor, P. Bicknell.
Hiram—John W. Spring, N. B. Hubbard, W. F. Watson.
Hanover—Joseph Staples.
Hamlin's Grant—Daniel H. Crockett.
Lovell—David Hammons, D. R. Hastings.
Livermore—R. B. Jennings, R. P. Brown, E. W. Sweet.
Letter B.—J. I. Bragg.
Letter A., No. 2—James Brown.
Mexico—C. W. Walton, Lewis Reed.
Mason—Francis Barker.
Milton Plantation—E. K. Andrews.
Newry—A. W. Small, A. N. Stow, Jr.
Norway—Wm. Foster, Wm. Frost, 3d, Wm. Needham.
Oxford—E. F. Cushman, B. Pratt, John Lee.
Porter—Wm. T. Taylor, I. C. Chase, Chas. Kezer.
Paris—John Porter, T. H. Brown, S. F. Rawson, Chas. Woodbury.
Peru—Stephen Gammon, I. Chase, Daniel Hall.
Rumford—Lyman Rawson, Alvan Bolster, Timothy Walker.
Roxbury—John Reed.
Riley Plantation—Jacob Bartlett.
Sumner—Samuel Coburn, J. Bisbee, C. Y. Tuell.
Stoneham—E. W. Sawyer, Samuel Stiles.
Turner—J. B. Pumpilley, A. Dillingham, S. P. McKenney, Philip Phillips.
Woodstock—C. C. Whitman, E. Bowker, L. Larvey.
Waterford—J. Sanderson, Thos. Swan, O. N. W. Robinson, Jr.

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Baldwin—John Clement, B. T. Boynton, J. Burnell, Jr.
Standish—Wm. Marr, John W. Weeks.

COUNTY OF YORK.

Cornish—Hiram Remick, E. M. Haines, S. P. Small.
Limington—Robert Morton, E. B. Randall, H. McKinney, D. McKinney.
Parsonsfield—D. Pillsbury, Rufus McIntire, Jr., E. A. Whitten, M. Ridlon.

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Carthage—B. F. Spaulding, Hiram Colman.
Weld—Simeon Parlin, T. E. Fogg, O. White.

And the Report was accepted by the Convention.

The following letter from the Hon. J. J. Perry, was then read:

To the Chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Convention of the 14th Senatorial District:

The time having arrived, in which the Democrats of this Senatorial District are again called upon to make their nominations; I take the liberty through you, and the Honorable Convention over which you are called to preside; to tender to the Democracy of this District my sincere acknowledgements for the repeated proofs I have had of their partiality and confidence.

Having served out the period of time established by the *usages* of the Democratic party—I most respectfully decline a re-nomination—while I shall ever hold in grateful remebrance the repeated evidences of esteem I have received at the hands of the Democracy of Old Oxford.

With sentiments of the highest esteem,

I am your Obedient Servant,

JOHN J. PERRY.

On motion, it was voted that Messrs. Small of Cornish, Bragg of Andover, and Cox of Dixfield, be a Committee to receive, sort, and count the votes for a candidate for Senator from the Southern portion of the District, who, having attended to that duty, reported as follows,—

Whole number of votes,	112
Necessary to a choice,	57
C. R. AYER has	109

and was declared duly selected. The report was accepted.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. McKenney of Turner, Thompson of Canton, and Brown of Holmes, was raised to receive, sort, and count the votes for a candidate for Senator from the Eastern portion of the District, who reported as follows:

Whole number of votes,	105
Necessary to a choice	53
PHILO CLARK has	88
Daniel Chase	14
Moses Hammond	3
Blank	1

The report was accepted, and PHILO CLARK declared duly selected.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Bolster of Rumford, Walton of Mexico, and Pumpilley of Turner, was raised to receive, sort, and count the votes for a candidate for Senator from the Northern portion of the District, who reported:

Whole number of votes	108
Necessary to a choice	55
James H. Farnum has	51
Harvy H. Farnum	5
John M. Eustis	24
John J. Holman	20
James Burbank	4
George W. Turner	4

The report was accepted, no choice having been made.

On motion, the same Committee received the ballots of the Convention a second time, and reported as follows;

Whole number of votes	109
Necessary to a choice,	55
JAMES H. FARNUM has	92
John M. Eustis	12
John J. Holman	4
George W. Turner	1

The report was accepted, and JAMES H. FARNUM declared duly selected.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Chase of Fryeburg, McKenney of Turner, and Haines of Cornish, was raised to report Resolutions to the Convention.

Voted, that the Delegates from the Towns and Plantations belonging to the Lincoln and Oxford Congressional District meet in Convention in this House immediately after dinner.

On motion the Convention adjourned until two o'clock P. M.

OXFORD COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Delegates from the several Towns and Plantations comprising Oxford County met in Convention immediately after the adjournment of the Senatorial Convention.

JOHN REED, ESQ., was chosen Chairman, and THOS. H. BROWN, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Chase of Fryeburg, NATHAN M. MARBLE, ESQ., was unanimously nominated for County Treasurer, without the formality of a ballot.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of Messrs Bragg of Andover, Potter of Gilead, and Phillips of Turner was raised to receive, sort, and count the votes for a candidate for County Commissioner, who, having attended to that duty, reported as follows:

Whole number of votes	93
Necessary to a choice	47
America Thayer has	26
Samuel Houghton	21
Joseph Dearborn	18
Richard Hutchison	11
Moses Pattee	7
E. H. Stevens	3
Mark Smith	2
Jeremiah Grover	2
Jonathan Swift	2
Daniel Chase	1
No choice.	

The same Committee received the ballots of the Convention a second time, and reported as follows:

Whole number of votes	91
Necessary to a choice	43
AMERICA THAYER has	50
Samuel H. Houghton	16
Joseph Dearborn	15
Scattering	10

The report was accepted, and AMERICA THAYER was declared duly selected.

On motion, the following gentlemen were chosen to act as a County and Senatorial Committee for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Rawson of Rumford, Chase of Fryeburg, Ludden of Turner, Cox of Dixfield, Potter of Gilead, Perry of Oxford, and Taylor of Porter.

The Committee appointed to report Resolutions expressive of the sense of this Convention presented the following:

Resolved, That the political principles expounded and defended by Jefferson and Jackson are equal to the wants and wishes of the Democratic party; and that we recognize no necessity for the introduction of other tests than heretofore sanctioned.

Resolved, that we would deprecate the existence of feud, or faction, or sectional, or local jealousies in the Democratic party—that so long as the acquisition of Louisiana and the victory of New Orleans are remembered as great and glorious achievments, we cannot forget the political associations that endear to us the States of the Sage and Hero—that the Democrats of the North and South should beware of alienation and causes of alienation, and stand shoulder to shoulder, a united band, amid the sunlight of truth, as they have stood when clouds and darkness were around them.

Resolved, That the principles of the Democratic party are well defined, and that we recognise among its prominent features a rigid adherence to such powers as are clearly granted, whether in the National or State Government—too little legislation rather than too much—a sacred regard for personal rights—hostility to exclusiveness and privilege—an alleviation of the burdens of the people so far as the government can affect it consistently with its own wants—an honest appreciation of the blessings of freedom and a generous disposition to share and diffuse them—a spirit alive to its country's honor, and a patriotism ready and equal to its country's exigencies—confidence in the people and submission to their decree.

Resolved, That governed by such principles the Democratic party has broken down the alien and sedition laws—acquired magnificent domains in the West—vindicated the rights of the nation in a second war no less demanded than the first, and by it maintained the freedom of the seas and sailor's rights—overthrown a corrupt, corrupting and controlling moneyed power at home, that sought to delude the people with the idea of its necessity and infallibility while plunging them into difficulties and plundering them of their substance—constantly struggled to reduce and render more equal the burdens of taxation, and to restore to industry the means wrested from it by associated wealth—and recently enlarged the Union by adding to the confederacy another State vast in extent, rich in resources, and illustrious in deeds, has accumulated evidence of its wisdom in foreseeing and its patriotism in promoting the welfare of the nation.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is one of great and abiding principles, and that its power should not elevate one indifferent to its success, nor be wielded by the stranger to its associations and sympathies—that the candidate selected for the first office in the gift of the people should be a Statesman baptised in the faith of the Democracy and in full communion with its men and measures; well grounded in its principles; matured in its practice; devoted to its interests; whose fidelity and ability having been thoroughly tested in the civil conflicts of the past, shall prove the most reliable guarantee for the future.

Resolved, That we feel grateful to the brave officers and soldiers who have won proud laurels for themselves—rendered illustrious the arms of our Republic, and vindicated our right and might against the assailing Mexican—that we regard their valor and glory as our common heritage to be protected against rude assault or covert hostility.

Resolved, That the present war with Mexico is just and necessary—forced upon us by the aggressions of Mexico herself, and calling for the support and encouragement of all patriots of whatever party.

Resolved, That those who oppose this war are the lineal descendents of the Hartford Convention Federalists, and that on any reasonable supposition, judging the son by the sire, they would oppose any war, however just, in which their Government might be engaged; and that however great may be their notoriety, acquired by such opposition, history will assign them an unenviable seat in the temple of fame, side by side with those who during the last war declared it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice in the victories over our enemies."

Resolved, That the usage of the Democratic party in meeting in Convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, meets with the approbation and receives the sanction of this Convention.

Resolved, That in the Administration of JAMES K. POLK, we recognize a firmness, a wisdom and a devotion to the true principles of the Constitution which call forth our admiration of the man and demand of us a steady and zealous support of the measures of his Administration.

Resolved, That JOHN W. DANA, the present Governor of Maine, is eminently qualified for the responsible station of Chief Magistrate of the State—that he is an able, true and uncompromising Republican, in whose Administration we feel confident the Commonwealth will receive no detriment; and that as a worthy son of "Old Oxford" we pledge him our cheerful, hearty, and unanimous support at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That an adherence to the usages of the party in its nominations and elections is of paramount importance, and that those who disregard such usages are opening sources of bitterness, dissension, and disunion that must eventually result in disgraceful defeat.

Resolved, That the nominations of this Convention for Senators and County Officers, deserves and should receive the unanimous vote of the party.

Voted, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Oxford Democrat, Eastern Argus, Augusta Age, and all other Democratic papers published in the State.

Voted, That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the Presiding Officer for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

JOHN REED, PRESIDENT.
THOMAS H. BROWN, SECRETARY.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Delegates from the Towns and Plantations in Oxford County belonging to the Lincoln and Oxford Congressional District assembled in the Hall of the Court House agreeably to previous vote.

DOCT. THOMAS H. BROWN was chosen President, and JOHN REED, ESQ., Secretary.

On motion of Col. Rawson of Paris, voted to proceed to the choice of a Delegate to attend the next Democratic National Convention.

On motion of S. P. McKenney of Turner, a Committee consisting of Messrs. McKenney, Bragg of Andover, and Cox of Dixfield, was chosen to receive, sort, and count the votes for a Delegate to the National Convention, who, after attending to that duty reported the whole number of votes thrown 38

And that HON. CHARLES ANDREWS of Paris, has that number, and is unanimously selected. Which report was accepted.

J. B. Jennings, Esq., of Livermore, introduced the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of a National Convention for the selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the U. States, as the best method of concentrating public opinion.

Resolved, That the success of the Democratic party is paramount to the elevation of *any* individual to the Presidency—that *all* local considerations should be laid aside in view of the "GREAT WHOLE," and that the well defined landmarks of principle should not be obliterated or disturbed by *any* collateral issues.

Hiram Hubbard of Paris, R. B. Jennings of Livermore, and E. L. Poor of Andover, were chosen a Committee for the Oxford towns for the purpose of calling future Conventions.

Adjourned.

T. H. BROWN, President.
JOHN REED, Secretary.

LINCOLN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

This Convention, for the nomination of a candidate for member of the next Congress from this district, and county officers for Lincoln county, was held at Wiscasset on Wednesday the 18th inst. By the politeness of the Editor of the Bath Times we have received an extra giving the result. The harmony and unanimity which, it appears, prevailed among our friends in "Old Lincoln" promises well for the success of the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district. In our next we shall, doubtless, be able to give the proceedings in full.

The Times says:

"The County was quite fully represented, there being 82 delegates in attendance. All seemed actuated by a common desire to restore harmony to the party, and so to act as to secure the fullest vote in September. All conceded that if the Convention could act with unanimity in nominating, the democratic masses would act with equal unanimity in electing. To secure so desirable a result, personal preferences were in a great measure waived.

"Hon. SAMUEL W. JACKSON was unanimously chosen President and Hon. JOHN ANDERSON, Secretary.

"On the first ballot for a candidate for congress, Hon. JOHN D. MCCRATE received the nomination. Mr. McC. soon appeared in the convention and in a few happy and patriotic remarks, declined the honor of the nomination, expressing his desire to see his democratic brethren united, and pledging his unreserved influence to any man whom the convention might select.

"After a recess of some half an hour the convention again proceeded to ballot, and on the second trial Hon. FRANKLIN CLARK, of Wiscasset, received a clear majorty, whereupon a motion was made, pledging the convention to the vigorous support of the nominition, which was adopted unanimously, every member giving his pledge by rising.

"Mr. Clark is emphatically one of the people. He is a merchant extensively engaged in lumbering, and other industrial pursuits—is a self-made man, having arisen from penury solely by dint of his own personal industry and honest exertions. As a man and a gentleman no one can stand higher—as a neighbor and citizen he has no superior—as a man of business there are few who have displayed more soundness of judgment or maintained a more incorruptable integrity—as a consistent DEMOCRAT no one can be more truly so. Mr. Clark was a member of the last State Senate, of which body he proved himself a useful member, and exhibited a fitness for legislative duties which gave him an enviable influence at the Senate Board, and won the praise of his constituents.

"We will only add, the convention separated with high hopes and in the best of feeling, cherishing the fullest confidence that the PEOPLE of Lincoln and Oxford will enter the field with renewed zeal, banded together by the ties of a common cause, and give to the whig party and all it allies a regular Buena Vista defeat.

"Joseph Merrill, Hiram Chapman, Isaac Pool and Iddo Kimball, were nominated for the Senate; James Lenman, Joseph Merry and Wm. F. Storer, for Co. Commissioners; Herman Stevens, Co. Attorney and Richard H. Tucker, Co. Treasurer.

WHAT THE PEOPLE REMEMBER.

The Great People, who decide all questions under our government and have good memories.

The people remember that when the Federalists were in power in 1798, they enacted the infamous ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

The People remember that the Federalists opposed the second war of INDEPENDENCE, refused to vote for supplying our armies with provision and clothing, and declared it unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at victories gained over our British enemies.

The People remember that the war was carried on by the Democracy of the country, until it was ended in a blaze of glory by the patriotic JACKSON on the plains of New Orleans.

The People remember that during the whole of that war, the federalists, as a party, were the BRITISH PARTY.

The People remember that the federalests staked their reputation as a party that the country would be ruined if the Bank of the United States was not rechartered.

The People remember that the country was as prosperous after the Bank had exploded as before.

The People remember that the federalists have ever been opposed to extension of the area of Freedom.

The People remember that the Democratic party by its wise policy, added an empire to the Old Thirteen States.

The People remember that the federal party of the present day opposed the war with Mexico, and gives aid and comfort to the enemy, and is emphatically the MEXICAN PARTY in these United States.

The People remember that the Federalists threatened to impeach the President of the United States for sustaining the rights of the country.

The people remember that the Federalists have denounced our Generals in Mexico as murderers and assassins, and invoked defeat upon our arms.

The People remember that the doctrine of the Federalists is to TAKE CARE OF THE RICH, and let the rich take care of the poor.

The People remember that the Federalists are the exclusive friends of Monopolies, Banks, Bankers and Bankrupt laws, and the enemies of the majesty of labor.

The People WILL REMEMBER all these things and WILL NEVER CONFER POWER on the FEDERALISTS.

PLURALITY SYSTEM.

Our friends will perceive that the adoption of the plurality system, which goes into immediate operation so far as congressmen and county officers are concerned, introduces a new and very important feature in our elections. Its effect will be such, as that we cannot too strongly impress upon them the importance of adopting such a course as will ensure harmony, and thereby, the success of our principles. If, when it required a majority to elect, union was essential to success, now that a plurality will do so, disunion will be fatal. Hereafter there can be no middle ground, and let our friends remember it. The days of no election are numbered. If the democrats fail to elect, the failure must now prove fatal. "Victory or Death," success or defeat, will inevitably ensue on the first trial.—What a consideration, then, demanding the exercise of a spirit of conciliation and forbearance! All disagreements must be harmonized, all heart burnings laid aside, all compromises made, prior to the election, or the majority party will be in great danger of being defeated, however strong they may be apparently. The very adoption of the plurality system presents an inducement to our opponents for increased exertions among themselves. It operates as a strong incentive to endeavor to sow disaffection in our ranks. Especially will it lead them to employ all the arts, tricks, and appliances within their reach in order to combine the strength of every faction known among us. As a general rule, third parties will be scarcely known hereafter in a warmly contested election. Consequently, majority party must be united, or else inglorious defeat will be the inevitable result.

We make these suggestions now, in order that our friends may be early apprised of their true position as regards the approaching election, as well as the responsibility which rests upon them. Heretofore, under the majority system, many a man who has been disaffected at a nomination, has concluded in his own mind that if he did disregard it himself, there would be no great danger of the election of a political opponent, and that, at most, there would be no choice, which might in the end, perhaps, result in the success of his particular friend. Such reasoning was then delusive and dangerous. Now it will prove destructive and fatal. Every man must therefore attend the primary meetings for the selection of delegates, and every delegate should go up to the convention with a determination to act with single eye to the public good, and to settle all private preferences and considerations there.

The Democracy of Maine have an important work before them at the ensuing election, and, in conclusion, we can but express the earnest desire that our democratic friends will all feel called upon more especially in the vacant Con-

gressional Districts to do their utmost to unite all differences at their conventions, and when they shall have adjourned, that one wish may be apparent throughout our entire ranks, and that to know no enemy but the common foe, and him to meet unitedly, manfully, and successfully.—Hereafter, let our party disciplinary motto be more than ever, "*Stand by your nominations.*" Disagree, if you will, about men before your conventions but never after. With the observance of this rule, the plurality system will work favorably to the Democratic cause. A disregard of it will only tend, under it, to swell minorities, and increase their triumphs. Argus.

THE PAST—THE PRESENT——

That a large majority of the whig leaders are still in favor of a National Bank, and of high discriminating and protecting duties; and, in fact, of *such* a policy as *was* indicated by the term, "AMERICAN SYSTEM," during the administration of John Quincy Adams, there can be no doubt; but there are few, indeed, if any who expect to see *such a policy* adopted, or even an approach to it by any future Congress or Executive. The old Federal party dwindled down to a mere faction during the administration of Mr. Monroe; but revived, some what modified, to be sure, under the name of NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, in the election, and during the administration of his successor, John Quincy Adams. The Democratic party, which has been much divided and split up by the election of Mr. Adams, was thoroughly *reorganized*, and much strengthened in the election and during the administration of Gen. Jackson. The Federal party, under its assumed name of National Republican party, became disorganized and disappointed and dissatisfied of the Democratic party, again changed its name, and *modified* its electioneering clap-trap and watch-words, and came out in a new and (*not*) improved edition, with the "WHIG PARTY." Owing to the *original* blunder of a majority of the Democratic party in chartering the late U. States Bank, and its minor and subsequent errors, and the corruptions of some of its *leaders* and *agents*, and the general corruption that followed in the train of what has been termed "the credit system," the flow of the money into the country by means of the artificially low rates of exchange created by the $ 200,000,000 borrowed from Europe, and the consequent chartering of banks, and the *expansion* of the currency with the *contraction* and bankruptcy that soon necessarily followed, the public mind broke loose from its moorings, and in the general hubbub that followed, the Federal organization by drawing in the *drift-wood*, elected (to use the cant phrase of the day) "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." The election,—the inauguration—and the first few months possession of power, was the *farce*—the death of Gen. Harrison and the subsequent condition of the new administration, down to its very close, was the *drama* played by that conglomeration of political materials that mustered, for the *spoils*, the honors, and to make "better times to the beat of the whig drum. But the days of "Hard Cider" and "song-singing," soon passed away, and were succeeded by the days of disappointment and cursing. The Federal National Republican, or as it was then called,—the "WHIG PARTY" *proper*, gained nothing by the *final* result, but shame and mortification. The bitter tears of repentance shed over the dramatic close of the debauch, far exceeded the farce and fun, the laugh and song of its commencement. Had Henry Clay and John Davis been their candidates in 1840, the whig party, *proper*, would have come fully into power, and *protective* duties and an United States Bank—in fact, the entire *American system policy*, would have been the consequence of the election, instead of the state of things that succeeded in the Harrison and Tyler administration. Mr. Clay and his friends, soon after the death of President Harrison, deserted the administration of *President* Tyler, and the whig party was split into factions. But Mr. Clay's friends rallied and succeeded in procuring his nomination for the Presidency, and in *flattering* or *forcing* nearly the entire whig party into his support. The result is well known. The Democratic party came into full power in the election of Mr. Polk; and the complete annexation of Texas—the enactment of a *revenue*, instead of a highly protective tariff, and the sub-Treasury instead of an United States Bank, followed as consequences. The Oregon difficultive encouraged the Mexicans to neglect, and treat with contempt our just claims, and under pretence of reconquering Texas, to attack the American army under Gen. Taylor which had taken up a position upon the Rio Grande, opposite of Matamoros. The *consequences*, thus far, are matters of history—the *last* of which is the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, by meetings of various hues, in several States.

The Boston Atlas, with many other whig papers, backed up, perhaps, by a large majority of the leaders of the whig party, has come out against the acquisition of any more Territory.—This step appears to have been taken to get rid of the effects on their party of the Wilmot "PROVISO; which the Atlas repudiates as good for nothing. The States that may be carved out of any new Territory, hereafter to be acquired, will form their own constitutions; and there is not the slightest danger that slavery will be introduced, *where it does not now exist.*

The whole whig party, if its leaders so order, may take up the cry of *no more territory*, but such a cry will cause it to be ground to powder, and scattered like chaff to the four winds of heaven. It is the great destiny of the United States, *sooner or later*, to occupy the whole of North America from the Isthmus of Darien to the North Pole, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with the adjacent Islands in both oceans; and to spread democratic principles on both sides over the face of the whole earth.

Judicious politicians of both parties, in all parts of the Union, look with solicitude to the result of the next Presidential election. The position of the slavery question and the Mexican war invest it with an unusual importance. The National Bank question and the tariff and internal improvement questions are believed, by many, to be forever settled. More than three fourths of the Democratic party are probably in favor of an extension of territory, and a vigorous prosecution of the war, though who will be our next President, *remains to be seen.* [Argus.

ORGANIZATION.

As the day of our annual election draws near, it is of the highest importance that our friends do not omit the necessary work of organization. This is a most important consideration. Without organization, on the time-honored platform of the party, a thousand local or collateral issues will be thrown into the election, for the very purpose of producing dissension among democrats, thereby to defeat the party. The opponents of republican principles will throw every element of discord possible into our ranks, hoping thus to draw off enough of our friends to leave us in a minority. In this way only can they hope to defeat us by any active agency.

These things can only be successfully guarded against by a thorough organization upon democratic principles. All local questions, all new or collaterial issues, all personal considerations, ought to be thrown aside, and our friends should come togather in friendly consultation, and select honest and able men, and then *elect them. Organization* and *conciliation* will accomplish this object with ease and at once.

Let republicans, when they hear a federalist talking about "whig principles," ask him to specify what those principles are, about this time, and mark his answer.

If any abolitionist asks you to vote with him, ask him what his party intend *to do*, and also markhis answer.

If a professed republican talks about breaking down all party organi zation, and going it for luck, blind, ask him if that is the way in which the republican party has triumphed over federalism, and established its principles in this country and mark his answer.

The Boston Atlas, the leading whig paper in New England, thus speaks of the Wilmot Proviso. Having made all out of it, they could, and now being an incumbrance to the whigs, it is now thrown overboard without scruple:

"We fear some of our friends allow themselves to be deceived as to the binding and abiding force of this proviso, even if it be adopted by both houses of Congress. It may pass one Congress and the territory thus admitted, and after all, the proviso map be repealed by the succeeding Congress, and slavery established in the new territory thus acquired, and thus we may have a virtual and actual spread of slavery, and increase of slave territory by the very means, and under the cover of the Wilmot proviso itself!"

The pretence *was* that the proviso would *prevent* the spread of slavery—but the tune has been changed and the whig cry is that the same proviso will virtually and actually *increase* slave territory. What we have all along expected we now see—a developement that must satisfy every body of the utter hypocracy of the whigs touching this whole matter of slavery.

Bangor Democrat.

GEN. TAYLOR.

The Democratic presses, every where, give Gen. Taylor due credit for his bravey and patriotism in every emergency since the commencement of our present unfortunate misunderstanding with Mexico. That he has shown himself to be a brave soldier and good general, is universally admited. It is true that they have not, in irresponsible squads of half a dozen or a dozen, scattered here and there, nominated Gen. TAYLOR for the Presidency, for party and selfish purposes, and in order to get a few votes for one of their nominees for Congress, or State Legislature. But they have treated him with more respect, by leaving him unmolested by partizan appeals and and selfish praise. They have connected his name and fame with the glory and honor of their and his country, as one of the ablest, bravest, and best defenders of her just rights, and her insulted honor. They also, honor him for his patriotism and good sense believing, as they do, that, *before the war commenced*, he ranked with the whig party, which leads him to reject their proffers of a nomiuation, and absolutely refuse to be their *party* candidate for the Presidency. We say *their*, because, though his courtesy leads him to use the indifinite article, "*a* party nomination," every body knows it was aimed at *the whig* party, because whigs, and not democrats, caught him by the skirts of his coat as Potapher's wife did Joseph, saying, remain with us, and let *us* be called by *your* name to take away *our* reproach. The democrats made a wide distinction between the honorable and and patriotic members of the federal party, who during the last war, stood by the stars and stripes of their country, and the treasonable plotters of the Hartford Convention, who voted that it was "unbecoming a *moral* and *religious people* to rejoice over victories", won in fighting the common enemy. And they now make as wide a difference between the *anti-war whigs*, who, like Tom Corwin, would withhold supplies of men and money to bring Mexico to honest and honorable terms of peace, and such *war* whigs as Gen. Taylor, as the then made between federalists, who supported the Administration, and its war measures, and the Hartford Convention federalists, who violently, and treasonably, according to John Quincy Adams, opposed both.

Gen. Taylor's no party letter to the Democratic editor of the Cincinnati Signal shows what sort of stuff he is made of—*and if straws show which way the wind blows*, plainly indicates on *what coast he will never land.* Argus.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

By the politeness of Hon. S. EMERY, we have the above Report. For the benifit of those of our readers interested in the present commmon School Reform, and we hope they all are, we make the following extracts. In relation to the compensation of Teachers, he says:—

"It need not be matter of astonishment that the number of properly qualified teachers is annually diminishing, and the ranks filling up with the inexperienced, and otherwise incompetent. It will continue to be so, so long as the great law of cause and effect holds good, unless greater inducement is held out to those who are qualified, by nature and education, to engage in the calling' by a more generous compensation for their services. Teachers are not required, nor should it be expected of them, to make greater sacrifices in the cause of philanthropy, than other classes in society. Their time is money, as much as that of their employers, and they are as richly entitled to a fair and honorable compensation for their labors. Actuated by the same motives with other human beings, they will, as a general rule, seek for that employment which affords the largest pecuniary reward, or, at least, that which holds out the promise of an adequate reward. If they cannot find it in the school-house, they will seek it :— the field, the forest, the workshop, the factory, or the counting-room. The necessary consequence of the policy which has hitherto prevailed, to a great extent, in the meagre appropriations for for the support of schools, and the payment of teachers' wages, will be, that those best qualified to teach will fine more eligible locations in our cities and thriving villages, or turn their whole attention to some other calling, leaving their places to be filled by thore whose qualifications are graduated upon the same scale with the compensation. Trade, commerce, the learned professions and the mechanic art, are inviting upon every side to their embrace, the energy and intellect of the state, and there is just reason to fear, that unless measures are adopted to encourage and sustain the true teacher, our children must ere long go uneducated, in the true sense of the word, or seek for education from some other source than the public school. The first effectual step towards the attainment of an object so desirable, must be the abandonment of that suicidal policy, which recommends the employment of "cheap schoolmasters," for the sake of "long schools." The second, and without it the first will be of but temporary benefit, must be an advance in the compensation of those who are qualified and competent. Such a measure would operate as a powerful inducement to those who are already qualified, to continue in the calling, and as a stimulus to those who are not, to fit themselves for the faithful and efficient discharge of its duties."

In regard to the qualifications of Teachers, he says:—

"In the examination for the causes of the failure of our common school system in its practical operation, the want of thoroughly qualified teachers presents itself as one of the most prominent. For the skillful performance of every work, we look for skill and fidelity in the workmen employed. Men do not, as a general rule, confide the management of their causes to the hands of the pettifogger, nor the healing of their bodies to the care of the empiric. The farmer looks not for a fruitful harvest, unless his soil is well tilled, nor the merchant for a rich return, unless his outward cargo is well selected. Industry and frugality may make good the loss sustained from the unskillful management of a cause in court, but how shall the loss of a virtuous and manly education in childhood be retrieved. Time may heal the injury which ignorance has inflicted upon the body—but who shall "minister to the mind diseased." The hand of the reaper may gather a rich harvest next year, from the fallow field of this—but when, and what, shall be the harvest of an uncultivated intellect! The evening of the year may bring back to port, richly freighted, the bark which left in its morning, unwisely ladened and unskillfully manned—but what return shall the evening of life bring for the perverted opportunies, and the unskillful teachings of its morning hours! If it be true—and who doubts it?—that the child is futher to the man—that the seed sown in childhood yields the fruits which must be gathered in manhood and old age—that as we sow, so shall we reap,—is it not the all important question for the generations which are to succeed us, "Who shall be our teachers?" If it be true—and who doubts it?—that the great business of a parent's life should be the education of his children, does it not become those of us who sustain that relation, to look well to the character and qualifications of those to whom we entrust them in their early years? If it be true and who doubts it?—that the children of this people are to be the arbiters of the nation's destiny, is it not the dictate of wisdom, of prudence, to demand of those who are to form and frame them for their high destination, that they be *capable*—that they be *honest?*"

In relation to Normal Schools and Teachers' Institute, he says:—

"The demand now is for an *immediate* supply of competent teachers in our public schools, and it is too urgent to admit of delay. The questions which press themselves upon our consideration are, how shall that demand be answered? and from what source shall that supply come? There are now in our state from four to five thousand, who are employed, during some portion of each year, as teachers. In that number are to be found many eminently qualified for the calling, by education and experience; and a much larger number, of the right material, and possessed of the right spirit, whose deficiencies are the consequence, not of a lack of native talent, or a good education as men and women, but of inexperience, and ignorance of what may with propriety be styled the *art of teaching.* It is from this source that the supply of teachers must come, to meet and answer the immediate demand; and the instrumentality, by which they are to be fitted and qualified to discharge the duties of their calling, acceptably to their employers and profitably to the children and youth intrusted to their care, is the *Teachers' Institute.*

"The earliest account of these institutes which I have been able to obtain, goes back as far as 1839, when a "teachers' class" was convened, at Hartford, by the procurement of Henry Barnard, Esq., a distinguished friend of the cause of popular education, and now commissioner of public schools in the state of Rhode Island.

"Skillful and experienced teachers are employed, and, under their supervision, the members of the institute are formed into classes and go through the drill and routine of the school-room. Instruction is given in the general principles of school government, discipline, classification, and the most approved methods of teaching in the various branches usually taught in public schools. In fact, the institute is, for the time being, a model school, where the young teachers are presented with the living illustration of a school as it should be,—of what each one should endeavor to make his own,—and affords to them a practical exemplification of the principles of government and teaching. It is theory reduced to practice. The exercises during the day are interspersed with discussions, and the evenings devoted to leetures upon subjects connected with education. The expenses attending an institute consists chiefly of the compensation paid to the teachers who attend for the purpose of giving instructions, for room rent, fuel and lights: the lectures are usually gratuitous. In Massachusetts, these expenses are defrayed by the state, the governor being authorised to draw for the same immediately upon the treasurer, but not to an amount exceeding two hundred dollars for the expenses of any one institute."

We close our extracts from this exceedingly interesting document for this week, with the concluding Remarks of the Secretary:—

"How can the legislator more faithfully subserve the interests of his constituents, and more effectually protect their rights, than by providing the means of education for their children? What surer guarantee can the capitalist find for the security of his investments, than is to be found in the sense of a community morally and intellectually enlightened? and how can the man of letters more faithfully fulfill his mission, than in teaching the people? The press—than which there is no mightier agent in giving a character to the age—the press must speak! speak too, not in the low mutterings of the distant thunder which tells of danger remote, but in the 'crashing peal which breaks over our heads. The pulpet must speak! Its voice of warning and of exortation must be lifted up;—this "bread of life" must cease to be the "shew bread" of the sanctuary—it must be broken for the people. In the council chamber of the state, in the halls of legislation, in the lyceum, in the scenes of social intercourse and public debate, in the house, of God, and in the village school house must the voices of true hearted men be heard, until, touched by the electric spark, the dark and lowering cloud which now hangs over us shall burst, and its waters descend, to refresh and fertalize a parched and barren soil:—entil this people, this whole people, shall be aroused to a consciousness of their duties and their dangers. Then, and not until then, will the free school of Maine fulfill its mission."

FIRE IN PORTLAND. We learn from the Argus, that on Saturday week the twine factory of Henry Foye on Free street was entirely destroyed, together with nine dwelling houses, one of them owned by Mr. Foye, and another belonging to Joshua Richardson, on the easterly side of Fore street, those destroyed were occupied by J. K. Morse, Wm. Chase, Mrs. Barbour, L. D. Hanson, S. Longfellow, Jr., Darius White, Charles Carles, Stilman Roberts, James B. Newell, Miss Hall, and other families. The property destroyed was valued at $25,000, and half insured.

VOTES! VOTES!!

PRINTED BALLOTS for the DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES may be had at this Office at 25 cents per hundred.

Town Committees are requested to forward their orders immediately.

COSTIVENESS, headache, giddiness, pain in the side and breast, nausea and sickness, variable appetite, yellow or swarthy complexion, &c., are the usual symptoms of a disordered liver. The Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to remove the above complaints, because they remove from the body those morbid humors which are the cause not only of all disorders of the liver, but of every malady incident to man. A single 25 cent box will in all cases give relief, and perseverance according to directions, will most assuredly drive every particle of disease from the body. The Indian Vegetable Pills also completely cleanse the stomach and bowels of all bilious and putrid humors, and therefore are a certain cure for the cholic, dysentery, cholera morbus, and other disorders of the intestines.

Beware of counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase from the regular agents only, one or more of whom may be found in every village and town in the State.

The genuine for sale by CHARLES H. CROCKER, Paris Hill; Charles Durell, Oxford; J. H. Wardwell, Hunford; John Blake & Co., Turner; Kimball & Crocker, Bethel; Jefferson Coolidge, Livermore; Hiram Himes, Hartford; Caleb Besse, Woodstock, and J. Howe, Norway.

New England Office, 108 Tremont Street, Boston.

MARRIAGES.

In Turner, Aug. 17th, by Rev. G. Bates, Mr. Noble N. Munroe, to Miss Mary E. Bradford, both of Auburn.

DEATHS.

In this town, Aug. 22d, Mr. John Young, aged about 22 years.

In this town, 15th inst., Mrs. Charlotte, wife of Mr. Cyprian Hall, aged 24 years.

In Turner, Alden Bonny, aged 41 years.

Fire Insurance.

THE undersigned having given special attention to the subject of Insurance, and having made arrangements with several of the best Mutual Companies, is now prepared to take risks, on the most favorable terms, on all classes of Property liable to be destroyed by fire which can be safely insured on the Mutual Principle.

THE THOMASTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Thomaston, Me., is nearly 20 years old, and for the farmers and the safe class of buildings and contents, is very safe and economical. *It insures 3-4ths the value* of such property, and its rates of premium vary from 2 1-2 to 6 per cent. It excludes Mills, Factories, Tanneries, and shops of Joiners, Coopers, Cabinet-makers, Blacksmiths, and Stores used for the retail of intoxicating liquors. Insures but 1-2 the value of Stores in any case, does not insure the goods in them. Policies run four years.

THE PORTSMOUTH M. F. I. Co., of Portsmouth, N. H., insures the same classes of property on very favorable terms, and also 3-4ths the value of Stores and 1-2 the value of goods in Stores, also some of the safer classes of Shops and Mills. Policies run five years, and the rates of premium vary from 5 to 15 per cent.

THE ROCKINGHAM M. F. I. Co., of Exeter, N. H., embraces the like risks; also, Shops, Mills, Tanneries, and Manufacturing establishments of some kinds but excludes those of Cotton and Wool. Its Policies run from one to six years, and its premiums vary from 5 to 25 per cent.

THE ATLANTIC M. F. I. Co., of Exeter, N. H., takes the like risks; also Cotton and Woollen Mills, and nearly all risks usuall insured in Stock Companies. This company divides its risks into four classes:—*Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants*, and *Manufacturers*, [illegible] assessed for itself and be responsible for the losses sustained by the other classes.

THE HOLYOKE M. F. I. Co., of Salem, Mass., insures the safer kinds of property, but excludes Mills and Manufactorys, and hazardous Shops, Taverns, Livery Stables, also Stores where intoxicating drinks are sold and used. This company insures *two thirds of the value of goods* in a Store; also of other personal property as well as buildings, and can insure $5000 in one risk. Its Policies run six years, and its rates of premium vary from 7 to 25 per cent. *Hay, Grain, Provisions, &c.* are insured in this company.

THE BOWDITCH M. F. I. Co., of Salem, Mass., insures like risks; also Taverns, Livery Stables, Shops, Mills, Manufacturing establishments and their contents, and nearly all risks taken in Stock Companies. Rates of Premium vary from 3 to 25 per cent.

This Agency affords several facilities and safeguards worthy of attention. 1. These Companies are believed to be all of them sound and responsible, and most of them are thoroughly proved by years of successful operation. 2. The agent in ordinary cases examines property before insuring, and in all cases must be satisfied that property is not prized or insured too high, so as to give temptation for fraud. 3. The applicant can insure his various kinds of property through the same Agency, which is often a great convenience. 4. In heavy establishments he can divide the risk between different Companies, and insure thus several thousand dollars on the mutual principle through one Agency, and avoid the necessity of resorting to Stock Offices. 5. By dividing the risks thus in a village among several Companies, it is possible to insure a large amount of property exposed to one fire without subjecting either Company to a severe loss at one time. 6. It is the intention of the Agent to establish in various places such local Agencies as the successful management of the Agency and interests of the insured may require. Applications for Insurance may be addressed to the undersigned at his residence in Gorham, Me., or made personally to him in towns he may visit. All letters must be post paid to secure attention.

CYRIL PEARL, AGENT.

Gorham, Maine.

☞ For the present, applications for Insurance in this vicinity in either of the above Companies, may be made to LEVI STOWELL, Esq., Paris Hill, Me.

August 19, 1847. 6w16

Bricks! Bricks!!

10.000 BRICKS For Sale by W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Aug. 23, 1847. tf

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford:

WE, the undersigned Inhabitants of a place in said County known by the name of Fryeburg Academy Grant and of the adjoining towns, would respectfully represent that the public convenience and necessity require that a County road should be laid out through a part of said Grant commencing at the house of Hezekiah Ordway, in said Grant, thence running near Nathan Stiles, by Aaron and Daniel Conner's house, to strike the town road in the town of Gilead near Andrew Gammon's house in the most suitable place, thence to the main travelled road on the Androscoggin River near the house of John M. Bemis in said Gilead. We also ask you to locate a County road from Moses Mason's house to the East line of the town of Gilead, near Pleasant River Bridge (so called) in Bethel. We would further represent that the public good requires that an alteration be made in the town of Gilead, leaving the old road on the Easterly side of Wild River Bridge and going to the South of said old road and striking the old road again near the house of Ezekiel W. Chaplins. MOSES MASON & 14 others.

Fryeburg Academy Grant, April 24th, 1847.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of July, 1847.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Moses Mason, in Gilead, on Tuesday, the 26th day of October 1847, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the Petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the town Clerk of Gilead, and upon the Plantation Clerks of each organized Plantation through which said route passes, and by posting up like copies in three public places in said town of Gilead, and in the Plantations aforesaid, and by publising the same six weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in The Age, printed at Augusta, it being the paper issued by the printer to the State, said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and, and posted, at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

6w16 Attest—CHARLES ANDREWS, Clerk.

Lumber! Lumber!!

60.000 FEET HEMLOCK BOARDS, Timber, Joist & Lath Boards, for sale at C. Woodward's Mill in Waterford.

☞ Dimension timber sawed at short notice. For further particulars, enquire of C. WOODWARD at the Mill, or W. E. GOODNOW, Norway Village.

Aug. 12, 1847.—[tf 16]

Freedom Notice.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—This may certify that I have this day given my sons JAMES S. HOWARD and BARRETT HOWARD, their time to trade and act for themselves until they shall be of age. I shall claim none of their earnings, and pay no debts of their contracting hereafter.

PHINAS HOWARD.

Bethel, Aug. 16, 1847. *16

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleansing and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN,

PARIS HILL,

PRICE—Filling with Gold, from 50 to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 to 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 to 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, from $1,00 to 1,50, & 2,00.
Work warranted.——March 26. tf 47

PIANO FORTES.

Newell & Niehuhr.

(Corner of Middle & Temple Streets, Portland,)

ARE Agents for the sale of PIANO FORTES from the celebrated Manufactory of HALLET, DAVIS & Co., and are prepared to furnish instruments at Boston prices.

We shall keep constantly on hand an assortment of Piano Fortes, which we will warrant equal to any made in the country, and would invite purchasers to call at our Ward Rooms, (entrance on Temple street, first door, up stairs,) and examine for themselves.

☞ *Old Pianos taken in exchange.*

Portland, August 3, 1847. 3mis13

DRY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a new supply of DRY GOODS addapted to the present season such as—

BROAD CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOE-SKINS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, MUS. DE LAINS, PRINTS, LAWNS, CASHMERE, SILK, DELAIN AND EVALINA SHAWLS,

and other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

BROWN & CO.

Steep Falls, Norway, June 28, 1847. tf 8

Norway Liberal Institute.

THE THIRD TERM

OF this Institution will commence on *Wednesday, the 8th day of September* next, and continue TWELVE WEEKS.

TUITION, from $3,00 to $5,00 per term.
BOARD, from $1,00 to $1,50 per week.

TEACHERS.

EBENEZER P. HINDS, A. B., *Principal.*
JACOB W. BROWN, *Vice Principal.*
Miss MARY F. CHASE, *Preceptress.*
Miss MARY A. A. ADDITON, *Teacher of Music.*
Miss ANN N. DEERING, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*
ISAIAH H. BAKER, *Teacher of Penmanship.*
Norway, 6th of August, 1847. 4w14

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Cumberland, June session, 1847.

THE Inhabitants of the town of Sebago, in said County, by the undersigned, their Committee duly chosen for the purpose, at a legal meeting of said inhabitants held on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1847, respectfully represent, that alterations in the County road from South Bridgton to Sebago, commencing near the foot of Bald Pate Hill in Bridgton, and ending on lot number three in the first range in Sebago, are called for by the Public convenience, that alterations between said points can be made which will, to a great extent, avoid "Bald Pate Hill" and "Poor's Hill," so called. And said inhabitants of Sebago, by their said Committee, further respectfully represent, that the alterations above suggested, if made, will do away with the necessity of the road located in 1846 by the Commissioners for Cumberland and Oxford Counties, on the petition of John P. Perley and others, from near the foot of Bald Pate Hill in Bridgton, to the road leading from Denmark to Sebago.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that after due notice to all persons and corporations interested, the routes aforesaid may be examined and such alterations made as the public good require, and that the road aforesaid located in 1846, on the petition of John P. Perley and others, may be discontinued.

BENJAMIN PORTER,
WILLIAM HALEY,
OLIVER M. PIKE, } Committee.

STATE OF MAINE.

CUMBERLAND, ss:—At a Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Portland, within and for the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of June, Anno Domini, 1847.

On the foregoing Petition, it being satisfactorily shown to the Court that the Petitioners are responsible and that a hearing is expedient, it is hereby Ordered, That the County Commissioners will meet at the house of David Potter, Esq., in Sebago, on the 21st day of Sept., A. D. 1847, at 10 o'clock A. M., and that the Petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this Order of Court thereon, to be served upon the town clerks of Sebago, Bridgton and Denmark, and the Chairman of the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford, and also by posting up like copies of the same in three public places in each of said towns, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Age, printed at Augusta, the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and the Eastern Argus, printed at Portland, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting; at which time and place (after it has been satisfactorily shown that the above notices have been duly given) the Commissioners will proceed to view the route set forth in said Petition, and other routes and roads connected therewith, and after such view, they will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses at some convenient place in the vicinity, when and where, all persons and corporations interested may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest: CHAS. C. HARMON, Clerk pro tem.
Copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.
Attest: CHAS. C. HARMON, Clerk pro tem.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

HEALTH! HEALTH!!

Dr. Wood's

SARSAPARILLA

AND

WILD CHERRY BITTERS.

THIS NEW AND VALUABLE EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY has been used with great success for the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise from an impure state of the blood:—it promotes a healthy action of the Liver—strengthens the Nerves and at once secures

HEALTH AND VIGOR

to the whole system. In all cases of

JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, SCROFULA, HEADACHE, LANGUOR,

and that

DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS,

which is so common a Complaint in the

SPRING AND SUMMER

season of the year, this Medicine has not its equal—and a single trial will convince the most incredulous of its peculiar virtues.

For further particulars the reader is referred to pamphlets which will be furnished by the Agents, showing the estimation in which this valuable Medicine is held by those who have used it.

☞ CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC. ☜

Be particular and ask for *Dect. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters*, and receive no other. This is the first preparation of these articles combined, ever offered to the public, and the great success attending its use has induced the unprincipled to counterfeit and imitate. As a preventive, see that the bottle have the words "*Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters*," pressed on the glass, and that each label on the bottle is signed by the proprietor, E. Thornton, Jr., New Bedford.

AGENTS. Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; S. Paris A. Hall; Norway, Robert Noyes.

☞ Portland, EDWARD MASON, Wholesale and Retail Agent, where orders can be directed.

Also, for sale by Agents in every town in the State.

June, 15 1847. Nw 4

POETRY.

CONTENTMENT.

No glory I covet, no riches I want,
Ambition is nothing to me;
The one thing I beg kind heaven to grant,
Is a mind independent and free.

With passion unruffled, untainted with pride,
By reason my life let me square,
The wants of my nature are cheaply supplied,
And the rest is but folly and care.

The blessings, which Providence freely has lent,
I'll justly and gratefully prize;
Whilst sweet meditation, and cheerful content,
Shall make me both healthy and wise.

In the pleasures the great man's possession display
Unenvy'd I'll challenge my part;
For ev'ry fair object my eyes can survey,
Contributes to gladden my heart.

How vainly, through infinite trouble and care,
The many their labors employ,
Since all that is truly delightful in life,
Is what all, if they will, may enjoy.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE ART OF MAKING GLASS.

Many of the most valuable discoveries have come their origin in the most trivial accidents.

The following account of the origin of the art of making glass is derived from a circumstance related by Pliny:—As some merchants were carrying nitre, they stopt near a river which issues from Mount Carmel. As they could not readily find stones to rest their kettles on, they used, for this purpose, some of these pieces of nitre.—The fire which gradually dissolved the nitre, and mixed it with the sand, occasioned a transparent matter to flow, which, in fact was nothing else than Glass.

A CAPTAL JOKE.—The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, having made an appointment to visit the Dublin Insane Asylum, repaired thither in the absence of the chief manager, and was admitted by one of the keepers, who was waiting to receied a patient answering the appearance of Sir Edward. He appeared to be very talkative, but the attendants humored him and answered all his questions. He asked if the Surgeon General had arrived, and the keeper answered him that he had not yet come, but that he would be there immediately.

"Well," said he, "I will inspect some of the rooms until he arrives."

"Oh, no," said the keeper, "we could not permit that at all."

"Then I will walk for a while in the garden," said his lordship, "while I am waiting for him."

"We cannot let you go there either, Sir,' said the keeper.

"What!" said he, "don't you know that I am the Lord Chancellor?"

"Sir," said the keeper," we have four more Lord Chancellors here already."

He got in a great fury and they were beginning to think of the strait waisteoat for him, when, fortunately, the Surgeon General arrived.

"Has the Chancellor arrived yet?" asked he.

The man burst out laughing at him, and said, "Yes, sir, we have him safe; but he is far the most outrageous patient we have."

Mr. O'Connell told this anecdote in Dublin, at a public meeting.

A GOOD JOKE. During the opening remarks of Mr. Wright, editor of the Chronotype in the trial against him for libel, he took occasion to remark that Job must have preferred written to spoken slander, else he never would have said, 'O that my enemy had written a book!' The District Attorney replied that the patience of Job had never been tried by reading the Chronotype.

GIVE NO PAIN. Breathe not a sentiment—say not a word—give not an expression of the countenance, that will offend another, or send a thrill of pain to his bosom. We are surrounded by sensitive hearts, which a word, a look even, might fill to the brim with sorrow. If you are careless of the opinions and expressions of others, remember that they had differently constituted from yourself, and never, by word or sign, cast a shadow on a happy heart, or throw aside the smiles of joy that linger on a pleasant countenance.

WOMEN GOVERN.—Sheridan once said:—"Women govern us; let us try to render them perfect; the more they are enlightened, so much the more shall we be. On the cultivation of the minds of women depends the wisdom of men.—It is by women that nature writes on the hearts of men.' Napoleon said—"The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.

The French finances are in a sad condition. The extraordinary income for the present year, from all the sources of an excessive taxation, is estimated at 1,600,000,000 francs, or $ 287,000,000,—and still there is a deficiency of 750,000,000 francs! The deficiency alone, says a French paper, "used to be the whole budget of the empire, sufficient for the glory of Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, and Wagram!" This exhibit is said to be alarming even to the government, and the project of a loan has caused excitement in moneyed circles. The government of the "citizen king" has been an expensive and inglorious one for France, and his dynasty cannot be perpetuated under such an enormous pressure upon the industry of the French people.

An Englishman was ask, what he would take to go up aloft blindfolded in a hard gale?

"I would take a month's pay," said the follow.

"And what would you take, Pat?" said one of the officers to an Irishman.

"Nothing," replied the Hibernian, "but fast hold!"

CONSUMPTION CURED!
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF
BUCHAN'S
Hungarian Balsam
OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR
COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

THE most celebrated and infallible remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of Pulmonary Consumption, is the *Hungarian Balsam of Life*, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, test for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States, under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of Consumption, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the *worst possible cases* that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *confirmed and incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the most deperate cases. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine, of known and established efficacy.

TO WHIP CONSUMPTION.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, pain in the side and chest, irritation and soreness of the lungs, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, night sweets, emaciation and general debility, asthma, influenza, hooping cough, and croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated consumption, it is the only source of hope.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; Wm. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.
August 17, 1847. 1ypcamtDFB15

DR. UPHAM'S
Vegetable Internal Remedy
FOR THE PILES!
A Cure for Life Secured.

DR. UPHAM'S INTERNAL REMEDY for the cure of Piles, inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; inflammation, soreness and ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; inflammatory and mercurial Rheumatism; impurity of Blood; weakness and inflammation of the Spine; and for the relief of married ladies,—is the only really successful remedy for that dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the American public.

The Vegetable Pile Electuary, invented by Dr. A. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is—mark this—an Internal Remedy, not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, internal or external; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure—*speedy and permanent*. It is also a convenient medicine to take, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1-3 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and be taken in cases of the most acute inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree disagreeable, inconvenient, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTIED.

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicine; no Aloes, Colocynth, Gamboge, or other powerful and irritating Purgative. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in diet necessary. If taken according to the directions ☞ A cure for life is guaranteed.

Pamphlets, giving valuable information respecting this medicine, may be obtained of agents, gratis.

D. F. BRADLEE, 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agent for the New England States.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; Robert Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; W. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.
August 17, 1847. 1y15

DR. WARREN'S
SARSAPARILLA TOMATO AND WILD CHERRY
Physical Bitters.
At 50 cts. per bottle.

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, and WILD CHERRY BITTERS have now become a standard Medicine, universally approved by Physicians and in use, as the general effectual remedy for the following complaints, viz: Cutaneous diseases of all kinds, as in ulcerous sores, indolent tumors, fever sores, scrofulous conditions, weak and sore Stomach, ulcers and running sores, swelling of the limbs, pain in the bones, tumors in the throat, rheumatic affections, salt rheum, erysipelas, eruptions on the face or body, cancerous sores, King's evil, chronic catarrh, languor, debility, heartache, dizziness, sallow complexion, and all those disorders which arise from the abuse of Mercury, or from an impure taint in the blood, as must be known or acquired.

The extract here presented is prepared after directions given by the celebrated Dr. Warren, whose name it bears, and will be found superior to any preparation of the kind now in use. It is highly concentrated, entirely vegetable, and very finely flavored to the taste. The change which it produces in the condition and tendency of the system is speedy and permanent.

As a Spring Medicine for purifying the blood, strengthening the stomach and body, and clearing all consuming impurities, the Sarsaparilla, Tomato and Wild Cherry Bitters are entirely unrivalled.

Prepared and sold by DAVID F. BRADLEE, at the *Magasin de Sante*, (Magazine of Health,) 130 Washington Street, Boston, General Agency for Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, Upham's Pile Electuary, Bradlee's Purifying and Preservative Pills, Dr. Lee's Infallible Exterminator, Bradlee's New England Hair Restorative, Bradlee's Superfine Cologne Water, &c.

Also—As above, all the Popular Medicines in general use, pure and genuine, at the lowest possible prices.

Also—For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris Hill; R. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Burbank, Bethel; John Blake, Turner; C. P. Chase, Dixfield; W. Cousins, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Mason, Portland.
August 17, 1847. 1y15

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned would hereby give public notice that they have this day formed a partnership in trade under the name and style of TUBBS & BUCK.

GIDEON TUBBS,
WM. P. BUCK.

North Paris, August 5, 1847. 6w14

N. B. TUBBS & BUCK will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Goods suitable to country trade, at the commodious Store formerly occupied by the senior partner, and there recently by Orrin Tubbs, where they will be happy to wait on their customers.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

FARNUM JEWETT, Administrator of the estate of PHINEHAS WOOD, late of Rumford, in said county, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
14 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

JOHN MOULTON, Administrator of the estate of HENRY C. COLE, late of Porter, in said county, deceased) having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the sixth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
14 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

MARY CHASE and STEPHEN HENRY CHASE, Executors of the last Will and Testament of STEPHEN CHASE, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented their third account of their administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the sixth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
14 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ELIZABETH S. JOHNSON, Administratrix of the estate of WILLIAM JOHNSON, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the sixth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
14 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

EUNICE PATTERSON, Administratrix of the estate of ISRAHAM PATTERSON, late of Porter, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the sixth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
14 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of SALLY TAYLOR, Widow of SAMUEL TAYLOR, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to assign and set out her Dower in the Real Estate of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
14 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

WHITMORE W. BOWKER, Administrator of the estate of JAMES BOWKER, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of the administration of the estate of said deceased, and private account, and also the Petition of the Widow of said deceased praying for allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August, inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
14 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ELIZABETH S. JOHNSON, Administratrix of the estate of WILLIAM JOHNSON, late of Fryeburg, in said county, deceased, having presented her first account of her administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the sixth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
14 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of SALLY TAYLOR, Widow of SAMUEL TAYLOR, late of Porter, in said county, deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to assign and set out her Dower in the Real Estate of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August, next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
14 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

WHITMORE W. BOWKER, Administrator of the estate of JAMES BOWKER, late of Paris, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of the administration of the estate of said deceased, and private account, and also the Petition of the Widow of said deceased praying for allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August, inst., at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
14 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

EUNICE PATTERSON, Administratrix of the estate of ISRAHAM PATTERSON, late of Porter, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg, in said county, on the sixth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
14 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

GEORGE V. ELLINGWOOD, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of JOHN LIL. INGWOOD, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, in said County, on the twentieth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
14 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of

PHINEAS EASTMAN,

late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, whose estate is represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the third day of June last have been allowed the said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to the service assigned us at the Office of David Hammond, Esq., in said Lowell, on Saturday, the fourth day of September next, and the two next following Saturdays, from one o'clock until five o'clock P. M. of each of said days.

JOHN WOOD,
SAMUEL FARRINGTON, } Comrs.

Lowell, August 7th, 1847. 3w11

Administratrix's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Hon. JOB PRINCE, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction on Saturday, the eleventh day of September next, at one o'clock P. M., at the dwelling house of the late

PHILOP M. WHEELER,

in Rumford, the following real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, lying in said Rumford, viz:

The Homestead Farm, or so much thereof as will produce the sum of five hundred dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased.

DEBORAH D. WHEELER, Admr'x.
Rumford, August 2, 1847. 12

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-seven—

ON the Petition of ALVAN BOLSTER, representing that URIAH H. VIRGIN of Wayne, in the County of Kennebec, was appointed Administrator of the Estate of WILLIAM VIRGIN, late of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, deceased,—that the said Uriah left the State several years since, and has neglected to legally close up his administration on said estate, as appears by the Probate Records, and therefore praying, he being bound as one of the sureties of said Uriah, to be appointed Administrator to settle up the affairs of said Estate as the law in such cases provides,—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford, in said county, on the forenoon of the third Tuesday of September next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.
13 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE NEW YORK
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.
THIRD YEAR.

THIS popular Scientific and Mechanical Journal, (which has already attained the largest circulation of any weekly paper of the kind in the world,) will commence its THIRD VOLUME on Saturday, Sept., 25th.

Each number of The Scientific American contains from FIVE to SEVEN ORIGINAL MECHANICAL ENGRAVINGS; a catalogue of AMERICAN PATENTS, as issued from the Patent Office each week; notices of the progress of new MECHANICAL and SCIENTIFIC inventions; instructions in the various ARTS and TRADES, with ENGRAVINGS; curious PHILISOPHICAL and CHEMICAL experiments; the latest RAIL ROAD INTELLIGENCE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA; all the different MECHANICAL MOVEMENTS published in a series, and ILLUSTRATED with more than A HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS, &c. &c.

It is in fact a paper that MERITS the patronage of all MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS throughout the UNITED STATES, and should be in the hands of EVERY ONE that feels an interest in the advancement of Mechanic or Scientific improvements in this Country.

It is published in QUARTO FORM, conveniently adapted to BINDING, and furnished to Country Subscribers at the LOW PRICE of TWO DOLLARS A YEAR—ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE, and the remainder in Six Months. Address,

MUNN & CO. Publishers,
128 Fulton-Street, New York.
POST PAID. 4-14

CELEBRATED
CHOLERA MIXTURE,
AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR
CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARHŒA,
And Bowel Complaints generally.
PREPARED AND SOLD BY
Pike & Osgood,
At 79 & 81 Blackstone Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR all the purposes for which this remedy is designed, it stands before the Public preeminently without a rival. It is based on a thorough knowledge of the Physiological state of the system in which Bowel Complaints supervene, and is a scientific combination of remedial agents, admirably adapted to the effectual and speedy restoration of the patient, whether the disease originates from obstructed Perspiration, Worms, Excess, or Repletion, or from a vitiated state of the stomach and bowels. Its influence extends to every part of the system, producing a healthful effect upon all the secretions and excretions, and restoring all the diseased organs of the body to their normal state.

☞ For CHOLERA INFANTUM, which sweeps so many children, annually, to an untimely grave, it has no equal; and no family ought to be without it. Price—50 cents per bottle.

For sale by CHAS. L. FRANCIS and ROB'T NOYES, Norway Village.
Aug. 12, 1847. tf 15

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of Maine passed July 23, 1847, entitled an Act to establish the *Buckfield Branch Rail Road*, Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company will be opened under the direction of the Commissioners named in said Act on Saturday, the 21st day of August, instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., and that the same will remain open for ten successive days thereafter at the following places, viz:—

BUCKFIELD, at the Store of E. Atwood & Co.
MINOT, at Calvin Bradbury's.
PORTLAND, at U. S. Marshal's office.

August 9th, 1847. *Per Order.* 14

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the pasture of the subscriber on the 9th inst., a dark red STEER, three years old, very small built, and would measure about five feet between the horns. Whoever will return said Steer, or give information where he may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

CHARLES F. CUMMINGS.
Paris Hill, August 9, 1847. 14

Atlantic & St. Lawrence Rail Road.
FIFTH ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the President and Directors of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Rail Road Company have made a further assessment of five dollars on all the shares in said Company, being the sixth payment, and the same will be due and payable to the Treasurer, at his office in Portland, on the twenty-eighth day of August next.

CHAS. F. BARRETT, Treasurer.
Portland, July 28, 1847. 13

Notice.

THIS may certify that I have given my son JONATHAN R. BYERSON, his time to act and trade for himself, and shall claim none of his earnings and pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

HOWELL BYERSON.
Sumner, July 31, 1847. *3w13

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting Widow ANNAH GURNEY on my account, she having left my house on the fourteenth day of July last, where suitable provision was made for her support, as per contract, as I do not hold myself accountable for any debts she may contract.

JOHN R. CHADBOURN.
Sumner, August 2, 1847. 6w13

BLANKS.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the Bookstore of
Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1846. B. WALTON. tf

Important to Millers & Mill Owners

BEAL & HALE'S
PATENT IMPROVED
CORN CRACKER:

A NEW AND SUPERIOR INVENTION
For Cracking Corn and Cobs previous to passing through mill-stones.
For Grinding the same suitable for Provinder. And also, for Cracking Corn alone, suitable for Hominy, and the use of Stables.
Also, for grinding Bark, Apples, Sumach, Plaster, &c. &c.

THIS valuable Invention surpasses all others of the kind, in Compactness, Durability, Uniformity of its Work, and Economy of Power. Its height, when set up for use, is two feet eleven inches, which is much less than the common vertical machine. It will wear (with the same usage) longer than three of those now in use, and grind the Corn and Cobs to the same degree of fineness, *not leaving the Cobs coarser than the Corn*, as is the case with other machines, (especially if a little worn,) and this it will do when the Corn is damp, or even green, without clogging, which no other mill will do. It is generally driven by a four-inch belt—it may be driven by gear, however, without inconvenience—by which Cobs and Corn are cracked faster than one run of stones can grind them. It is also asserted by experienced millers that any run of stones will grind at least one-fourth faster and finer when the Cobs are cut up in this manner, than they otherwise would. And Corn alone is cracked in a superior manner for stable use, at the rate of sixty bushels an hour.—Thus making this machine one of *Economy in Power, Time and Money*, as well as *convenience* to the miller.

To the verity of the above statements we annex the following certificates, selected from a large number which have been kindly furnished us.

WORCESTER, Dec. 8, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Since you were here we have put in operation the Cracker which we purchased of you; and we are happy to say that it works quite as well as you had represented, proving to be just the thing needed for the use for which it is designed. We think that we can grind cobs and corn after passing them through your Cracker, nearly one third quicker, making a much better meal than with the old fashioned Crackers. We would say, likewise, that we find it quite a saving to let our clear corn run through in the same way—for, by its beginning to flour sooner the eye of the stone, we can make a finer meal. And we can say, that considering the superior manner in which it does the work, its apparent durability, and the ease with which it is put in operation, it is decidedly the best article which we have ever seen.—Yours, respectfully,

REUBEN BEMIS,
WM. B. WHITNEY.

WINTHAM, Dec. 17, 1846.

Messrs. Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had the honor of using one of your Cob Crackers for the past six months, perfectly to my satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of my customers, and furthermore, my customers prefer their corn cracked by it, and also their sump, because it leaves it without any meal, if wished. I should recommend to any miller in want of a Cob Cracker, to get one of these machines, as I think they are before any thing of the kind in use.

Respectfully yours,
ROBERT S. SIMPSON

LOWELL, Dec. 18, 1845.

To Messrs Beal & Co.—Gentlemen: Having had one of your Corn Crackers in use in our mill for several months past, and finding it to be the best mill for Cobs and Corn that we have ever seen or used, we take pleasure in stating that we have noted the time by the watch, and it has done a sixty bushels of corn in one hour. We also saw the operation of one of your mills at Mr. Jenkins' shop in this city, where one-horse power was applied, and it cracked out thirty bushels of clear corn suitable for stable use, in one hour. We hesitate not to say that it will do more work with the same power than any other mill for like purpose now in use.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. C. ROUNDEY & CO.

NORWAY VILLAGE, February 17, 1846.

The undersigned have seen in operation, and duly examined in the place, with great satisfaction, a new and improved Cast-Iron Mill, for cracking Corn, grinding Bark, Apples, &c., and have no hesitation in pronouncing it the best piece of the kind, for a similar purpose, that we have ever seen in any part of the country. And to the above, Messrs. Beal & Hale, of Lowell, Mass., are entitled willingly, and the credit of producing the very article that is so much needed in all Grist Mills, for cracking Corn, cobs and all.—As for this invention, the Cob is not ever ground, but cut up finer than the Corn, and can be made into Meal by mill-stones, in less quarter less time than by the common method of grinding after its passage through an old Fashioned Burr Mill.

For a Provender Mill, or for grinding up Corn for horses or cattle feed, without the use of mill stones, we confidently think it will excel mills now in use. And for a Bark Mill, and all other uses for which it is designed, we do most cheerfully recommend it to the public.

LEVI WHITMAN, } *Proprietors in the Norway Mills.*
EZRA P. PEAL,
S. J. SMITH,
EBEN BOBBS,
SAMUEL AMES, *Millers at same.*

And 1 signed by 60 others, citizens of Norway.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES, BY
WILLIAM BEAL,
At Adams's Steam Mill, Adams St., Lowell, Mass.

To whom all orders should be addressed. Also for sale in Boston, by BUGGLES, NOURSE, & MASON, Quincy Hall; and by PARKER & WHITE, No. 10 Cornhill Block, Blackstone Street.

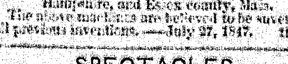
MR. BEAL is also Agent for the sale of GRIMES'S PATENT SMUT MILL.

Also, for the sale of
PLATT'S PATENT UNIVERSAL IMPROVED
GRIST MILLS,

And Rights for the same, in the counties of Rockingham, Merrimack, Strafford and Belknap, New Hampshire, and Essex county, Mass.

The above machines are believed to be superior to all previous inventions.—July 27, 1847. tf 12

SPECTACLES



A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. B. WALTON. tf36

SHELF HARD WARE.
BROWN & CO.

ARE making weekly additions to their stock of Shelf Hard Ware, and would call the attention of purchasers to these present assortment. A considerable portion of it having recently been purchased for Cash, in the City of New York, they better themselves they can give a little better bargains than can be obtained elsewhere.

Steep Falls, Norway, June 28, 1847. tf 8

THE SOUTH PARIS
MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OFFER to the Trade, at WHOLESALE, their various styles of WOOLENS, at a trifling advance from the cost of manufacture, and for less prices than the same quality of goods can be obtained in the Boston or other markets.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*
South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

Hydropathic Institution
AT WATERFORD, MAINE,

THE subscribers have opened an Institution at the above place where they have every facility for carrying on the Water Cure, and where patients, troubled with any kind of curable disease, can be relieved of their burdens.

TERMS—Six Dollars per week.

Each patient is requested to bring two Comforts, two Blankets, two wide Sheets, and several coarse Towels.

E. A. KITTREDGE.
C. FARRAR.
Waterford, May 27th, 1847. tf 4

THE SOUTH PARIS
Manufacturing Company

HAVE on hand, and will continue to keep through the season, an extensive assortment of

Cassimeres, Satinetts, Fulled Cloths, Linseys—Blanketing 2 1-4 yards wide,—White, Green, Scarlet Yellow, Corbo, and Wine Colored
Flannels,
and PRESSED CLOTH, for dresses,

Manufactured expressly for their customers, which they will exchange for WOOL on the most favorable conditions. No Cloths will be offered which are known to be defective; and full satisfaction will be made if any prove unserviceable.

JAMES DEERING, *Agent.*
South Paris, May 28, 1847. tf 4

TOWN ORDERS.

BLANKS for Town Orders for sale at this Office. Also, Quitclaim, Warrantee and Mortgage Deeds—Justice Writs, and Executions—Citations to Creditor. All orders, accompanied by the cash, promptly attended to.—May 11, '47.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by
Paris Hill, Dec. 23, 1846. B. WALTON. 34 tf

For Sale,
A LOT OF LAND

SITUATED in Andover, in the County of Oxford, in the easterly part of said town, adjoining the town of Roxbury, containing about three hundred acres, with the buildings, houses, barns, mills, &c., and privileges, being the premises called the FALLS PROPERTY, now occupied by Mr. Gregg.

Also—The Pine Timber standing and lying on the west part of Roxbury, which was conveyed to Gregg & Wilson by B. Poor.

Also—Another piece of land, adjoining the first mentioned premises, with the buildings and privileges.

Also—Two lots of land situated in the north-west corner of Roxbury, and adjoining the first mentioned premises, being lots numbered 13 and 14 on the plan of said town. Said premises are now occupied by Mr. Gregg.

TERMS—One third cash, or undoubted security on 60 or 90 days, and balance in one, two, and three years, and interest annually, with satisfactory security.

Apply at the CANAL BANK. By order of the Directors. JOSHUA B. OSGOOD, Pres't.
Portland, July 20, 1847. 7w12

☞ Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber, being thereto duly authorized by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, offers for sale the Real Estate of JAMES BEMIS, late of Paris, deceased.

The property lies in the Northerly part of Paris, being the Northerly half of Lots No. 25 and 26, 4th Range, containing about one hundred and ninety acres of land lying on both sides of the Little Androscoggin River together with the buildings thereon, consisting of a House, Barn, and Saw Mill, all new. The interior of the house is unfinished. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road, it is expected, will pass through the land.

A very favorable opportunity for a safe investment is here offered, as the property must be sold. If not disposed of at private sale it will be sold at public Auction.

For further particulars apply to the subscriber on Paris Hill.

FRANCIS BEMIS, Administrator.
Paris, July 1, 1847. 9

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1846 tf 41

Asiatic Liniment.

THIS LINIMENT is decidedly the VERY best preparation ever got up for the cure of Rheumatism, Stiffness of the Joints, Numbness, Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Gout, Spinal Irritation, and almost any local inflammation.—It may be considered a desideratum in the list of curatives, combining as it does advantages not possessed by any other preparation of the kind, is prompt and efficient in its action, and may be relied on as perfectly safe in all cases for which it is recommended. It will not soil the clothing nor the skin, as do most of the "Compounds" brought out under the name of Liniment, but is perfectly clean and has a fragrant smell, which is of more importance than many suppose who imagine that any thing that smells and tastes bad, and is offensive in the highest degree, must surely possess wonderful powers as a Medicine. It is put up in a neat and attractive style, and sells at the low price of

25 Cents per Bottle.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again. Prepared and sold by
H. K. HINKLEY, *Apothecary,*
PORTLAND, Me.

For sale by TUBBS & PORTER, Paris; Noah Harlow, West Buckfield; Sydenham Bridgham, Buckfield; L. S. Bumpus, Hebron; T. T. Lurvey, Poor & Adams, Woodstock; Houghton & Tuell, Greenwood; Rimball & Crocker, Hiram Holt, Bethel;—Henry Ward, West Bethel; Smith & Small, Newry; Farnum & Hunt, Hanover; Joshua Graham, Rumford; Lewis Reed, Mexico; C. T. Chase,